THE GABRIEL–ROITER FILTRATION OF THE ZIEGLER SPECTRUM

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Abstract. Inclusion preserving maps from modules over an Artin algebra to complete partially ordered sets are studied. This yields a filtration of the Ziegler spectrum which is indexed by all Gabriel–Roiter measures. Another application is a compactness result for the set of subcategories of finitely presented modules that are closed under submodules.

1. Introduction

Let A be an Artin algebra. We work in the category $\mathsf{Mod}\,A$ of all A-modules and $\mathsf{mod}\,A$ denotes the full subcategory consisting of all finitely presented A-modules.

In this paper we combine two concepts from representation theory which have the following in common: they are powerful but also technically involved. Our motivation is to understand invariants of representations which reflect the inclusion relation. Thus we study maps $f\colon \mathsf{Mod}\,A \to \mathsf{S}$ where S is a partially ordered set and for each pair X, Y of A-modules

$$X \subseteq Y \quad \Longrightarrow \quad f(X) \leq f(Y).$$

The Gabriel–Roiter measure $\mu\colon \mathsf{Mod}\,A \to \mathbf{2}^{\mathbb{N}}$ in the sense of Ringel [12] is an example of particular importance. Here, $\mathbf{2}^{\mathbb{N}}$ denotes the power set of the set of natural numbers, endowed with the lexicographical order.

In a recent paper [13], Ringel used the Gabriel–Roiter measure to establish the following somewhat surprising result. Here, an additive subcategory of $\mathsf{mod}\,A$ is said to be of *infinite type* if it contains infinitely many non-isomorphic indecomposable objects.

Theorem (Ringel)**.** *Each submodule closed additive subcategory of* $\mathsf{mod}\,A$ *that is of infinite type contains one which is minimal among all submodule closed additive subcategories of infinite type.* □

We give a new proof of this result which involves the Ziegler spectrum of A and uses its compactness [14]. A further analysis then leads to a filtration of the Ziegler spectrum which is indexed by the totally ordered set $\{\mu(X) \mid X \in \mathsf{Mod}\,A\}$ consisting of all Gabriel–Roiter measures.

2. From modules to partially ordered sets

In this section we study maps from the category of A-modules to complete partially ordered sets. From a categorical point of view this means we consider the subcategory $\mathsf{Mon}\,A$ of $\mathsf{Mod}\,A$ where the objects are the A-modules and the morphisms between two modules are the A-linear monomorphisms. Then we study functors $\mathsf{Mon}\,A \to \mathsf{S}$ where S is a partially ordered set, viewed as a category having at most one morphism between any two objects.

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Submodule closed subcategories. Let $\mathsf{S}(\mathsf{mod}\,A)$ denote the set of full additive subcategories of $\mathsf{mod}\,A$ that are closed under submodules. This set is partially ordered by inclusion and in fact complete.

Recall that a partially ordered set S is *complete* if every subset U of S has a supremum, which then is denoted by

$$\sup \mathsf{U} = \bigvee_{x\in\mathsf{U}} x.$$

Note that the supremum can be expressed as an infimum:

$$\sup \mathsf{U} = \inf\{y \in \mathsf{S} \mid x \le y \text{ for all } x \in \mathsf{U}\}.$$

Given an A-module X, let $\mathsf{sub}\,X$ denote the full subcategory of $\mathsf{mod}\,A$ consisting of all A-modules that are submodules of finite direct sums of copies of X.

Proposition 2.1. *The map* $\mathsf{Mod}\,A \to \mathsf{S}(\mathsf{mod}\,A)$ *taking a module* X *to* $\mathsf{sub}\,X$ *is the universal map* $f\colon \mathsf{Mod}\,A \to \mathsf{S}$ *to a complete partially ordered set* S *satisfying*

(1) $f(X) \le f(Y)$ *for* $X \subseteq Y$ *in* $\mathsf{Mod}\,A$*;*
(2) $f(X \oplus Y) = f(X) \vee f(Y)$ *for* X, Y *in* $\mathsf{Mod}\,A$*;*
(3) $f(\bigcup_\alpha X_\alpha) = \bigvee_\alpha f(X_\alpha)$ *for every directed union* $\bigcup_\alpha X_\alpha$ *in* $\mathsf{Mod}\,A$.

More precisely, given such a map $f\colon \mathsf{Mod}\,A \to \mathsf{S}$*, there exists a unique map* $\bar f\colon \mathsf{S}(\mathsf{mod}\,A) \to \mathsf{S}$ *satisfying* $f(X) = \bar f(\mathsf{sub}\,X)$ *for all* $X \in \mathsf{Mod}\,A$*. The map* $\bar f$ *is order preserving and*

$$\bar f(\bigvee_\alpha \mathsf{C}_\alpha) = \bigvee_\alpha \bar f(\mathsf{C}_\alpha)$$

for every set of elements $\mathsf{C}_\alpha \in \mathsf{S}(\mathsf{mod}\,A)$.

Proof. It is clear that the assignment $X \mapsto \mathsf{sub}\,X$ satisfies (1)–(3). Now fix an arbitrary map $f\colon \mathsf{Mod}\,A \to \mathsf{S}$ with these properties. Then $\mathsf{sub}\,X \subseteq \mathsf{sub}\,Y$ implies that X is a submodule of a finite direct sum of copies of Y, and therefore $f(X) \le f(Y)$. Thus $\bar f\colon \mathsf{S}(\mathsf{mod}\,A) \to \mathsf{S}$ taking $\mathsf{sub}\,X$ to $f(X)$ is well-defined and order preserving. Note that any C in $\mathsf{S}(\mathsf{mod}\,A)$ is of the form $\mathsf{C} = \mathsf{sub}\,X_\mathsf{C}$, where $X_\mathsf{C} = \bigoplus_{X\in\mathsf{C}} X$. Finally, we compute

$$\bar f(\bigvee_\alpha \mathsf{C}_\alpha) = \bar f(\mathsf{sub}\bigoplus_\alpha X_{\mathsf{C}_\alpha}) = f(\bigoplus_\alpha X_{\mathsf{C}_\alpha}) = \bigvee_\alpha f(X_{\mathsf{C}_\alpha}) = \bigvee_\alpha \bar f(\mathsf{C}_\alpha). \qquad \square$$

The Ziegler spectrum. We write $\mathsf{Ind}\,A$ for the set of isomorphism classes of indecomposable pure-injective A-modules. A subset of $\mathsf{Ind}\,A$ is *Ziegler closed* if it is of the form $\mathsf{C} \cap \mathsf{Ind}\,A$ for some definable subcategory $\mathsf{C} \subseteq \mathsf{Mod}\,A$. Following [2], a subcategory is *definable* if it is closed under filtered colimits, products and pure submodules. The Ziegler closed subsets provide the closed subsets of a topology on $\mathsf{Ind}\,A$; see [2, 14]. For each class C of A-modules, we denote by $\mathsf{Def}\,\mathsf{C}$ the smallest definable subcategory containing C and let $\mathsf{Zg}\,\mathsf{C} = \mathsf{Def}\,\mathsf{C} \cap \mathsf{Ind}\,A$. Note that

$$\mathsf{Zg}\,\mathsf{Def}\,\mathsf{C} = \mathsf{Zg}\,\mathsf{C} \quad\text{and}\quad \mathsf{Def}\,\mathsf{Zg}\,\mathsf{C} = \mathsf{Def}\,\mathsf{C}. \tag{2.1}$$

The first equality is clear from the definition; for the second one, see [6, §2.3] or [14, Corollary 6.9].

Given an additive subcategory C of $\mathsf{mod}\,A$, let $\varinjlim \mathsf{C}$ denote the full subcategory consisting of all A-modules that are filtered colimits of modules in C.

Proposition 2.2. *Let* C *be an additive subcategory of* $\mathsf{Mod}\,A$ *that is closed under submodules. Then*

$$\mathsf{Def}\,\mathsf{C} = \varinjlim(\mathsf{C} \cap \mathsf{mod}\,A) = \{X \in \mathsf{Mod}\,A \mid \mathsf{sub}\,X \subseteq \mathsf{C}\}.$$

Proof. We may assume that $\mathsf{C} \subseteq \operatorname{mod} A$; the general case is then an immediate consequence. For each $X \in \operatorname{mod} A$, let $X \to X_{\mathsf{C}}$ denote the universal morphism to an object of C. This is an epimorphism, since C is closed under submodules; take $X_{\mathsf{C}} = X/U$ where U denotes the minimal submodule with $X/U \in \mathsf{C}$. An A-module Y belongs to $\varinjlim \mathsf{C}$ if and only if each morphism $X \to Y$ with X finitely presented factors through the morphism $X \to X_{\mathsf{C}}$; see [7, Proposition 2.1]. It follows that an A-module Y belongs to $\varinjlim \mathsf{C}$ if and only if every finitely presented submodule belongs to C. From the same description, it is easily seen that $\varinjlim \mathsf{C}$ is closed under filtered colimits and products. Thus $\varinjlim \mathsf{C} = \operatorname{Def} \mathsf{C}$. □

Corollary 2.3. *Let $\mathsf{C} \subseteq \operatorname{Mod} A$ be a full additive subcategory closed under submodules. Then*

$$\operatorname{Zg} \mathsf{C} = \{X \in \operatorname{Ind} A \mid \operatorname{sub} X \subseteq \mathsf{C}\}.$$

For a set of submodule closed full additive subcategories $\mathsf{C}_\alpha \subseteq \operatorname{Mod} A$, one has

$$\operatorname{Zg}(\bigcap_\alpha \mathsf{C}_\alpha) = \bigcap_\alpha \operatorname{Zg} \mathsf{C}_\alpha.$$

Proof. The first part is clear from the preceding proposition. Now let $\mathsf{C} = \bigcap_\alpha \mathsf{C}_\alpha$. We need to check that $\operatorname{Zg} \mathsf{C} \supseteq \bigcap_\alpha \operatorname{Zg} \mathsf{C}_\alpha$ while the other inclusion is clear. Fix a module Y in $\bigcap_\alpha \operatorname{Zg} \mathsf{C}_\alpha$. A finitely presented submodule of Y belongs to C_α for all α, and therefore it belongs to C. Thus Y is in $\operatorname{Zg} \mathsf{C}$. □

The following example shows that in the preceding corollary the assumption on each C_α to be submodule closed is necessary.

Example 2.4. Let A be a tame hereditary algebra. Given any tube C of the AR-quiver, $\operatorname{Zg} \mathsf{C}$ contains the unique generic A-module [5, Corollary 8.6]. Thus we have for two diferent tubes $\mathsf{C}_1, \mathsf{C}_2$ that $\operatorname{Zg} \mathsf{C}_1 \cap \operatorname{Zg} \mathsf{C}_2 \neq \varnothing$, while $\mathsf{C}_1 \cap \mathsf{C}_2 = \varnothing$.

For each class C of A-modules, let $\operatorname{sub} \mathsf{C}$ denote the full subcategory consisting of all finitely presented submodules of finite direct sums of modules in C.

Corollary 2.5. *Let C be a class of A-modules. Then*

$$\operatorname{sub} \mathsf{C} = \operatorname{sub} \operatorname{Zg} \mathsf{C} = \operatorname{sub} \operatorname{Def} \mathsf{C}.$$

Proof. We apply Proposition 2.2 and get

$$\operatorname{sub} \mathsf{C} \subseteq \operatorname{sub} \operatorname{Def} \mathsf{C} \subseteq \operatorname{sub} \varinjlim \operatorname{sub} \mathsf{C} = \operatorname{sub} \mathsf{C}.$$

Combining this identity with (2.1) gives

$$\operatorname{sub} \operatorname{Zg} \mathsf{C} = \operatorname{sub} \operatorname{Def} \operatorname{Zg} \mathsf{C} = \operatorname{sub} \operatorname{Def} \mathsf{C} = \operatorname{sub} \mathsf{C}. \qquad \square$$

Corollary 2.6. *Let $f \colon \operatorname{Mod} A \to \mathsf{S}$ be a map to a complete partially ordered set S satisfying the conditions (1)–(3) from Proposition 2.1. Then*

$$f(X) = \bigvee_{Y \in \operatorname{Zg} X} f(Y) \qquad \textit{for all } X \in \operatorname{Mod} A.$$

Proof. From Corollary 2.5 one has

$$\operatorname{sub} X = \operatorname{sub} \operatorname{Zg} X = \bigvee_{Y \in \operatorname{Zg} X} \operatorname{sub} Y.$$

Using the map $\bar{f} \colon \mathsf{S}(\operatorname{mod} A) \to \mathsf{S}$ from Proposition 2.1, one gets

$$f(X) = \bar{f}(\operatorname{sub} X) = \bar{f}\big(\bigvee_{Y \in \operatorname{Zg} X} \operatorname{sub} Y\big) = \bigvee_{Y \in \operatorname{Zg} X} \bar{f}(\operatorname{sub} Y) = \bigvee_{Y \in \operatorname{Zg} X} f(Y). \qquad \square$$

3. The Gabriel–Roiter filtration

In this section we study a specific inclusion preserving map $\mathsf{Mod}\,A \to \mathsf{S}$, namely the Gabriel–Roiter measure. This map refines the usual length function $\mathsf{Mod}\,A \to \mathbb{N}$ and has the additional property that the set S is totally ordered.

The Gabriel–Roiter measure. Let $\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \ldots\}$ and denote by $\mathbf{2}^{\mathbb{N}}$ the set of all subsets of $\mathbb{N}$. We view this as a partially ordered set via the *lexicographical order*, given by

$$I \leq J \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \inf(J \setminus I) \leq \inf(I \setminus J) \qquad \text{for } I, J \in \mathbf{2}^{\mathbb{N}}.$$

Note that $\mathbf{2}^{\mathbb{N}}$ is totally ordered and complete.

Given an A-module X of finite length, let $\ell(X)$ denote the length of a composition series. Following [3, 12], the *Gabriel–Roiter measure* of an A-module X is

$$\mu(X) = \bigvee_{X_1 \subsetneq \ldots \subsetneq X_r \subseteq X} \{\ell(X_1), \ldots, \ell(X_r)\},$$

where $X_1 \subsetneq \ldots \subsetneq X_r \subseteq X$ runs through all finite chains of submodules such that each X_i is indecomposable and of finite length. For a class C of A-modules, we write

$$\mu(\mathsf{C}) = \bigvee_{X \in \mathsf{C}} \mu(X).$$

The basic properties of the Gabriel–Roiter measure are summarised in the following statement. Note that these are precisely the properties appearing in Proposition 2.1.

Proposition 3.1. *Let X, Y be A-modules. Then*
1. *$\mu(X) \leq \mu(Y)$ if $X \subseteq Y$;*
2. *$\mu(X) = \bigvee_\alpha \mu(X_\alpha)$ for every directed union $X = \bigcup_\alpha X_\alpha$;*
3. *$\mu(X \oplus Y) = \mu(X) \vee \mu(Y)$.*

Proof. (1) and (2) are clear from the definition of μ. (3) holds for finitely presented A-modules by [3, Corollary 5.3]. To prove the general case, write $X = \bigcup_\alpha X_\alpha$ and $Y = \bigcup_\beta Y_\beta$ as directed unions of finitely presented modules. Then

$$X \oplus Y = \bigcup_{(\alpha,\beta)} X_\alpha \oplus Y_\beta$$

and therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(X \oplus Y) &= \bigvee_{(\alpha,\beta)} \mu(X_\alpha \oplus Y_\beta) \\ &= \bigvee_{(\alpha,\beta)} \mu(X_\alpha) \vee \mu(Y_\beta) \\ &= \big(\bigvee_\alpha \mu(X_\alpha)\big) \vee \big(\bigvee_\beta \mu(Y_\beta)\big) \\ &= \mu(X) \vee \mu(Y). \end{aligned}$$

□

Corollary 3.2. *Let C be a class of A-modules. Then*

$$\mu(\mathsf{C}) = \mu(\mathsf{sub}\,\mathsf{C}) = \mu(\mathsf{Zg}\,\mathsf{C}) = \mu(\mathsf{Def}\,\mathsf{C}).$$

Proof. The first identity follows from Proposition 3.1. The rest then follows by Corollary 2.5. □

It seems to be an interesting question to ask, whether each element $I = \mu(X)$ in the image of $\mu\colon \operatorname{\mathsf{Mod}} A \to \mathbf{2}^{\mathbb{N}}$ is of the form $I = \mu(Y)$ for some indecomposable pure-injective A-module Y.

The Gabriel–Roiter filtration. The following proposition yields a collection of (not necessarily distinct) Ziegler closed subsets of $\operatorname{\mathsf{Ind}} A$ which is indexed by the elements of $\mathbf{2}^{\mathbb{N}}$. For each $I \in \mathbf{2}^{\mathbb{N}}$, set

$$\operatorname{\mathsf{Zg}} I = \{X \in \operatorname{\mathsf{Ind}} A \mid \mu(X) \le I\} \quad \text{and} \quad \operatorname{\mathsf{sub}} I = \{X \in \operatorname{\mathsf{mod}} A \mid \mu(X) \le I\}.$$

Proposition 3.3. *Let $I \in \mathbf{2}^{\mathbb{N}}$.*

(1) *The set $\operatorname{\mathsf{Zg}} I$ is Ziegler closed and the subcategory $\operatorname{\mathsf{sub}} I$ is additive and submodule closed.*
(2) *If $I = \mu(X)$ for some A-module X, then*
$$\mu(\operatorname{\mathsf{Zg}} I) = I \quad \textit{and} \quad \mu(\operatorname{\mathsf{sub}} I) = I.$$
(3) *For each subset $\mathsf{U} \subseteq \operatorname{\mathsf{Ind}} A$, one has*
$$\mu(\mathsf{U}) \le I \quad \iff \quad \mathsf{U} \subseteq \operatorname{\mathsf{Zg}} I.$$
(4) *For each subcategory $\mathsf{C} \subseteq \operatorname{\mathsf{mod}} A$, one has*
$$\mu(\mathsf{C}) \le I \quad \iff \quad \mathsf{C} \subseteq \operatorname{\mathsf{sub}} I.$$

Proof. The A-modules X satisfying $\mu(X) \le I$ form an additive subcategory of $\operatorname{\mathsf{Mod}} A$ that is closed under submodules, by Proposition 3.1. In fact, these modules form a definable subcategory, by Proposition 2.2, and therefore $\operatorname{\mathsf{Zg}} I$ is Ziegler closed. The rest is clear from the definitions of $\operatorname{\mathsf{Zg}} I$ and $\operatorname{\mathsf{sub}} I$. ☐

We shorten our notation and set $\mathsf{V}_I = \operatorname{\mathsf{Zg}} I$ for each $I \in \mathbf{2}^{\mathbb{N}}$.

Corollary 3.4. *There is a filtration $(\mathsf{V}_I)_{I \in \mathbf{2}^{\mathbb{N}}}$ of $\operatorname{\mathsf{Ind}} A$ consisting of Ziegler closed subsets such that the following holds:*

(1) *$\mathsf{V}_I \subseteq \mathsf{V}_J$ for all $I \le J$ in $\mathbf{2}^{\mathbb{N}}$;*
(2) *$\mathsf{V}_{\inf \mathsf{S}} = \bigcap_{I \in \mathsf{S}} \mathsf{V}_I$ for all $\mathsf{S} \subseteq \mathbf{2}^{\mathbb{N}}$;*
(3) *$\mu(\mathsf{V}_I) \le I$ for all $I \in \mathbf{2}^{\mathbb{N}}$, and equality holds if and only if $I = \mu(X)$ for some A-module X.* ☐

The partially ordered set of Ziegler closed sets. We denote by $\operatorname{\mathsf{Cl}}(\operatorname{\mathsf{Ind}} A)$ the set of Ziegler closed subsets of $\operatorname{\mathsf{Ind}} A$; they form a complete partially ordered set. Corollary 2.6 says that the map taking an A-module X to $\operatorname{\mathsf{Zg}} X$ is universal in the sense that any map $f\colon \operatorname{\mathsf{Mod}} A \to \mathsf{S}$ to a complete partially ordered set satisfying the conditions (1)–(3) from Proposition 2.1 satisfies

$$f(X) = \bigvee_{Y \in \operatorname{\mathsf{Zg}} X} f(Y).$$

The basic examples of such assignments are $X \mapsto \operatorname{\mathsf{sub}} X$ and $X \mapsto \mu(X)$. This yields the following diagram:

$$\begin{tikzcd} & \operatorname{\mathsf{Mod}} A \arrow[dl, "\mathsf{Zg}"'] \arrow[d, "\mathsf{sub}"] \arrow[dr, "\mu"] & \\ \operatorname{\mathsf{Cl}}(\operatorname{\mathsf{Ind}} A) \arrow[r, shift left, "\mathsf{sub}"] & \mathsf{S}(\operatorname{\mathsf{mod}} A) \arrow[l, shift left, "\mathsf{Zg}"] \arrow[r, shift left, "\mu"] & \mathbf{2}^{\mathbb{N}} \arrow[l, shift left, "\mathsf{sub}"] \end{tikzcd}$$

Here, we write

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathsf{S} \arrow[r, shift left, "f"] & \mathsf{T} \arrow[l, shift left, "g"] \end{tikzcd}$$

for an *adjoint pair* of morphisms between partially ordered sets which means that

$$f(x) \leq y \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad x \leq g(y) \qquad \text{for all } x \in \mathsf{S},\, y \in \mathsf{T}.$$

The adjointness of the pair $(\mathsf{sub}, \mathsf{Zg})$ follows from Corollary 2.3; for (μ, sub) it follows from Proposition 3.3.

We say that a morphism $f\colon \mathsf{S} \to \mathsf{T}$ is a *quotient map* if f induces an isomorphism $\mathsf{S}/_{\sim} \to \mathsf{T}$, where $x \sim y$ iff $f(x) = f(y)$ for $x, y \in \mathsf{S}$. An equivalent condition is that $fg = \mathrm{id}_{\mathsf{T}}$; see [4, Proposition I.1.3].

Let us denote by $\mathsf{GR}(A)$ the image of $\mu\colon \mathsf{Mod}\, A \to \mathbf{2}^{\mathbb{N}}$. This is a complete partially ordered set.

Proposition 3.5. *The morphisms*

$$\mathsf{sub}\colon \mathsf{Cl}(\mathsf{Ind}\, A) \longrightarrow \mathsf{S}(\mathsf{mod}\, A) \quad \textit{and} \quad \mu\colon \mathsf{S}(\mathsf{mod}\, A) \longrightarrow \mathsf{GR}(A)$$

are quotient maps.

Proof. We have $\mathsf{sub}\,\mathsf{Zg}\,\mathsf{C} = \mathsf{C}$ for each $\mathsf{C} \in \mathsf{S}(\mathsf{mod}\, A)$, by Corollary 2.5. On the other hand, $\mu(\mathsf{sub}\, I) = I$ for each $I \in \mathsf{GR}(A)$, by Proposition 3.3. $\square$

Given a pair of Ziegler closed subsets U, V of $\mathsf{Ind}\, A$, when is $\mathsf{sub}\,\mathsf{U} = \mathsf{sub}\,\mathsf{V}$? This amounts to computing $\mathsf{Zg}\,\mathsf{sub}\,\mathsf{U}$, since

$$\mathsf{sub}\,\mathsf{U} = \mathsf{sub}\,\mathsf{V} \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \mathsf{Zg}\,\mathsf{sub}\,\mathsf{U} = \mathsf{Zg}\,\mathsf{sub}\,\mathsf{V}.$$

Note that

$$\mathsf{V} \subseteq \mathsf{Zg}\,\mathsf{sub}\,\mathsf{V}$$

holds automatically; we describe when equality holds.

Proposition 3.6. *Let* C *be a definable subcategory of* $\mathsf{Mod}\, A$ *and* $\mathsf{V} = \mathsf{C} \cap \mathsf{Ind}\, A$ *the corresponding Ziegler closed set. Then the following are equivalent:*

(1) C *is closed under submodules;*
(2) V *is closed under submodules:* $X \in \mathsf{V}$*,* $Y \in \mathsf{Ind}\, A$*, and* $Y \subseteq X^n$ *for some* $n \in \mathbb{N}$ *implies* $Y \in \mathsf{V}$*;*
(3) $\mathsf{V} = \mathsf{Zg}\,\mathsf{sub}\,\mathsf{V}$.

Proof. (1) $\Rightarrow$ (2): Clear.

(2) $\Rightarrow$ (3): That V is closed under submodules implies $\mathsf{Def}\,\mathsf{V} = \mathsf{Def}\,\mathsf{sub}\,\mathsf{V}$. Using (2.1) then gives

$$\mathsf{V} = \mathsf{Zg}\,\mathsf{Def}\,\mathsf{V} = \mathsf{Zg}\,\mathsf{Def}\,\mathsf{sub}\,\mathsf{V} = \mathsf{Zg}\,\mathsf{sub}\,\mathsf{V}.$$

(3) $\Rightarrow$ (1): The equality in (3) yields

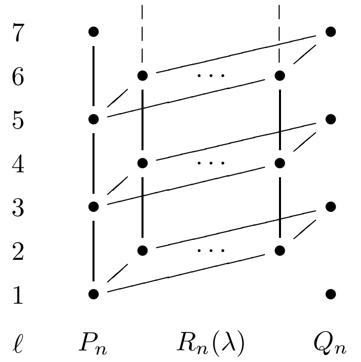
$$\mathsf{C} = \mathsf{Def}\,\mathsf{V} = \mathsf{Def}\,\mathsf{Zg}\,\mathsf{sub}\,\mathsf{V} = \mathsf{Def}\,\mathsf{sub}\,\mathsf{V} = \mathsf{Def}\,\mathsf{sub}\,\mathsf{Def}\,\mathsf{V} = \mathsf{Def}\,\mathsf{sub}\,\mathsf{C}.$$

Here, (2.1) and Corollary 2.5 are used. The equality $\mathsf{C} = \mathsf{Def}\,\mathsf{sub}\,\mathsf{C}$ implies that C is closed under submodules. $\square$

The Kronecker algebra. Let $\Lambda = \left[\begin{smallmatrix} k & k^2 \\ 0 & k \end{smallmatrix}\right]$ be the Kronecker algebra over an algebraically closed field k. A complete list of the indecomposables in $\mathsf{mod}\,\Lambda$ is given by the preprojectives P_n, the regulars $R_n(\lambda)$, and the preinjectives Q_n; see [1, Thm. VIII.7.5]. More precisely,

$$\mathsf{Ind}\,\Lambda \cap \mathsf{mod}\,\Lambda = \{P_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\} \cup \{R_n(\lambda) \mid n \in \mathbb{N},\, \lambda \in \mathbb{P}^1(k)\} \cup \{Q_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\},$$

and the inclusion order is described by the following Hasse diagram.



From this, one computes

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(P_n) &= \{1, 3, 5, \ldots, 2n-1\} \\ \mu(R_n) &= \{1, 2, 4, \ldots, 2n\} \\ \mu(Q_n) &= \{1, 2, 4, \ldots, 2n-2, 2n-1\} \end{aligned}$$

where the Gabriel–Roiter measure of $R_n = R_n(\lambda)$ does not depend on λ. This gives the following order:

$$\mu(Q_1)=\mu(P_1)<\mu(P_2)<\mu(P_3)< \ \ldots \ <\mu(R_1)<\mu(R_2)<\mu(R_3)< \ \ldots \ <\mu(Q_4)<\mu(Q_3)<\mu(Q_2)$$

The indecomposable pure-injective Λ-modules which are not finitely presented are the Prüfer modules $R_\infty(\lambda) = \varinjlim R_n(\lambda)$, the adic modules $\widehat{R}(\lambda) = \varprojlim R_n(\lambda)$, and the generic module G; see [9, 11]. Thus

$$\operatorname{\mathsf{Ind}} \Lambda \setminus \operatorname{\mathsf{mod}} \Lambda = \{R_\infty(\lambda), \widehat{R}(\lambda) \mid \lambda \in \mathbb{P}^1(k)\} \cup \{G\}.$$

Now one computes

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(\widehat{R}(\lambda)) = \mu(G) = \{1, 3, 5, 7, \ldots\} &= \bigvee_{n \geq 1} \mu(P_n) \\ \mu(R_\infty(\lambda)) = \{1, 2, 4, 6, \ldots\} &= \bigvee_{n \geq 1} \mu(R_n) = \bigwedge_{n \geq 1} \mu(Q_n) \end{aligned}$$

and this completes the list of values of the Gabriel–Roiter measure; see also [12, Appendix B]. Note that this yields the description of the Gabriel–Roiter filtration of $\operatorname{\mathsf{Ind}} \Lambda$.

4. Compactness

The collection of submodule closed additive subcategories of $\operatorname{\mathsf{mod}} A$ enjoys a compactness property which we discuss in this section. A consequence is the existence of minimal submodule closed subcategories of infinite type. This is a somewhat surprising result from a recent article of Ringel [13]. Note that the proof given here is quite different from Ringel's. He uses the Gabriel–Roiter measure, while the compactness result is derived from the compactness of the Ziegler spectrum.

Let C be an additive subcategory of $\operatorname{\mathsf{mod}} A$ which is closed under direct summands. We say that C is of *finite type* if C contains only finitely many pairwise non-isomorphic indecomposable modules. Note that a submodule closed subcategory C is of finite type if and only if the set

$$\{\mathsf{D} \in \mathsf{S}(\operatorname{\mathsf{mod}} A) \mid \mathsf{D} \subseteq \mathsf{C}\}$$

is finite.

Theorem 4.1. *Let $(\mathsf{C}_\alpha)_{\alpha\in\Lambda}$ be a collection of additive subcategories $\mathsf{C}_\alpha \subseteq \operatorname{\mathsf{mod}} A$ that are submodule closed. If $\mathsf{C} = \bigcap_{\alpha\in\Lambda} \mathsf{C}_\alpha$ is of finite type, then there is a finite subset $\Lambda' \subseteq \Lambda$ such that $\mathsf{C} = \bigcap_{\alpha\in\Lambda'} \mathsf{C}_\alpha$.*

The proof uses some properties of the Ziegler spectrum which are collected in the following proposition. For a general introduction, we refer the reader to [6, 10].

Proposition 4.2. *The space $\operatorname{\mathsf{Ind}} A$ has the following properties.*

(1) *The space $\operatorname{\mathsf{Ind}} A$ is quasi-compact.*
(2) *For $X \in \operatorname{\mathsf{Ind}} A \cap \operatorname{\mathsf{mod}} A$, the subset $\{X\}$ is open.*
(3) *An additive subcategory $\mathsf{C} \subseteq \operatorname{\mathsf{mod}} A$ is of finite type iff $\operatorname{\mathsf{Zg}} \mathsf{C} \subseteq \operatorname{\mathsf{mod}} A$.*

Proof. (1) See [14, Theorem 4.9] or [2, §2.5].

(2) See [8, Proposition 13.1].

(3) If C is of finite type, then the direct sums of modules in C form a definable subcategory; see [2, §2.5]. Thus $\operatorname{\mathsf{Zg}} \mathsf{C} \subseteq \operatorname{\mathsf{mod}} A$. If C is of infinite type, then part (1) and (2) imply that $\operatorname{\mathsf{Zg}} \mathsf{C}$ contains modules which are not finitely presented. □

Proof of Theorem 4.1. We have $\operatorname{\mathsf{Zg}} \mathsf{C} = \bigcap_{\alpha\in\Lambda} \operatorname{\mathsf{Zg}} \mathsf{C}_\alpha$ by Corollary 2.3. Using the properties of $\operatorname{\mathsf{Ind}} A$ collected in Proposition 4.2, it follows that $\operatorname{\mathsf{Zg}} \mathsf{C} = \bigcap_{\alpha\in\Lambda'} \operatorname{\mathsf{Zg}} \mathsf{C}_\alpha$ for some finite subset $\Lambda' \subseteq \Lambda$. We have $\operatorname{\mathsf{sub}} \operatorname{\mathsf{Zg}} \mathsf{D} = \mathsf{D}$ for each submodule closed additive subcategory $\mathsf{D} \subseteq \operatorname{\mathsf{mod}} A$, by Corollary 2.5. Thus $\mathsf{C} = \bigcap_{\alpha\in\Lambda'} \mathsf{C}_\alpha$. □

A combination of Theorem 4.1 with Zorn's lemma gives the following result, and Ringel's theorem [13] mentioned in the introduction is an immediate consequence.

Corollary 4.3. *Let S be a set of submodule closed additive subcategories of $\operatorname{\mathsf{mod}} A$ that is closed under forming intersections. Then the subset of S consisting of all subcategories of infinite type is either empty or it has a minimal element.* □

References

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